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Library of Congress to Observe National Hispanic Heritage Week With Astronaut Lecture and Salsa Concert

The first Hispanic-American astronaut to fly into space, Franklin R. Chang-Díaz, will be the featured speaker as part of the Library of Congress observance of National Hispanic Heritage Week next month. Dr. Chang-Díaz will speak on Tuesday, September 16, on "The Space Program—Its Potential Impact on Developing Nations," at 10:30 a.m. in the Mumford Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. Ernest E. Garcia, Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Senate, will introduce him. As part of the same program Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh will present a plaque from the Library of Congress to Dr. Chang-Díaz in recognition of his achievements.

Two days later, on Thursday, September 18, the Library's American Folklife Center will present an outdoor concert, performed by María y sus Magníficos from 12 noon to 1:30 p.m. on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building.

These two programs in observance of National Hispanic Heritage Week are being coordinated by the Hispanic Employment Program at the Library of Congress.

Dr. Chang-Díaz, at age 35, has already made significant contributions to American life. A native of Costa Rica and the grandson of a Chinese immigrant to that country, he migrated to the United States as a teenager, learned English, and began to dream of becoming an astronaut. He won a scholarship to the University of Connecticut where he majored in mechanical engineering, and later received a Ph.D. in plasma physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was chosen as an astronaut candidate in 1980

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There is no Staff News insert in this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*

Book Deacidification Program Update

NASA Completes Accident Investigation

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has completed its investigation of the cause of two incidents that took place in December 1985 and February 1986 at the small-scale book deacidification test facility operated through an interagency agreement with NASA for the Library of Congress at the Goddard Space Flight Center.

The small-scale test facility at Goddard was being used to obtain data needed to finalize the production-level design for the Library of Congress Mass Book Deacidification Facility. Authorized by Public Law 98-427, the facility will be constructed at Fort Detrick, Md. The process, to be used for large-scale deacidification of books and other paper-based library materials in the Library of Congress collections, was developed and patented by the Library to arrest paper degradation and increase the life of materials by a factor of three to five times. This process, based on gas phase impregnation with diethyl zinc (DEZ), neutralizes the paper's acidity and leaves a residue of zinc oxide and zinc carbonate that protects paper for hundreds of years from further acid-induced loss of strength.

Prior to authorization of the Mass Book Deacidification Facility by the Congress, the Library—with engineering support from NASA—had successfully completed a 5,000-volume test and followed it with 13 small-scale tests at the 100-volume level or less. These tests were conducted in order to correct deficiencies and refine the basic treatment process.

As reported previously (LC *Information Bulletin,* March 7 and July 7), the December 1985 incident at Goddard resulted in a small flash fire caused by the contact of liquid diethyl zinc (DEZ) with air. The facility was shut down by NASA pending an investigation of the cause of the incident. In February a second incident occurred during clean-up and purging of the chemical delivery system that ruptured lines and caused a small fire and an explosion that damaged a pump, pipelines, and the building walls. DEZ in its liquid state decomposes and ignites spontaneously on contact with oxygen in the air. (During discussions with Members of Congress and their staff on the DEZ process prior to authorization of the Fort Detrick facility, the Library of Congress discussed safety measures needed to minimize the hazard of handling liquid DEZ.)

The NASA accident report cited a combination of procedural errors, design flaws, and equipment failures as the cause of the two incidents. Among the procedural errors noted were: (1) a small amount of liquid DEZ in the chamber had been put into contact with liquid water due to an inappropriate procedure which did not allow verification of actual system status; (2) the test run, under way at the time of the first incident, had been conducted without the use of an approved test procedure; (3) procedures employed during the clean-up operations following the initial incident had been neither reviewed nor approved by NASA; (4) on several occasions engineering personnel had neglected to maintain a complete engineering log; (5) the approved procedure for lowering and cleaning the brine seal tank had not been used; and, (6) more DEZ had been tranferred into the chemical delivery system than had been needed to complete the experiment.

The last of these errors was particularly serious and occurred as a result of oversights dating to the beginning of test facility construction. Although a preliminary hazard analysis on the facility had been run by NASA's contractor prior to its construction, and resulting safety features had been added to the design, these were never incorporated into the physical test facility. Compounding this oversight, outside safety reviews were not conducted on the original plans and NASA's Safety Review Committee later did not conduct a final system safety review to ensure that the contractor had in fact incorporated all safety features in the facility. Consequently, the failure to install weighing devices on the DEZ storage tanks was never detected. The lack of exact knowledge about the number of pounds of liquid DEZ that had been moved from the storage tank to the delivery system lines was considered by NASA's Accident Investigation Board to be a key issue in the two mishaps; the board termed this error "a serious lapse." Weight measurement of the DEZ storage tanks, after the fact, revealed that an inappropriately large quantity of DEZ/mineral-oil mixture (approximately 730 pounds) had been introduced into the system prior to the December incident when only 30 pounds had been called for.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The report also noted design flaws and equipment malfunctions: the vacuum pump had been incorrectly wired; instrumentation in the pilot plant had been inadequate; data readouts had been inaccessible and had not been observed; line insulation, heating, venting, line slope, and draining capability had been inadequate; the use of a water-brine DEZ scrubbing system had been contrary to outside advice; and material delivery controls had been inadequate.

The NASA report also clarified why the incidents had occurred. Collection of liquid DEZ in the chamber floor, resulting in the small fire outside the chamber on December 5, 1985, had been caused by either: (a) DEZ condensation in the delivery piping or (b) the introduction of liquid DEZ/mineral-oil mixture into the vacuum chamber as a result of failure of the DEZ delivery system controls. The second incident on February 14, 1986, had been caused by the decomposition of liquid DEZ in a line by water sucked back into the line from the brine tank (causing overpressurization of a pump and the line). This high pressure caused the rupture or explosion of these items and the subsequent fire from DEZ leaking into the air.

Peter G. Sparks, director of the Library's Preservation Office and director of the DEZ deacidification project, after reviewing the report said: "Although the performance of NASA and its contractor was very disappointing in this phase of our development program, the mass book deacidification project has benefited from the total analysis of the incidents at NASA. The express purpose of running a pilot of the chemical delivery system design for the production facility was to identify weaknesses before committing to a final design. Early recognition of these deficiencies in the production plant design and in its designers will allow for their timely correction before the Library is committed to a final plant design. The Library is considering all of the recommendations made by NASA's Safety Review Board in its redesign of the deacidification test facility. Despite this setback in the steady progress of the deacidification program, the Library retains full confidence in the DEZ process and its ability to serve Library of Congress preservation needs in a safe, economical, and permanent manner. What our recent experience has proved is the need to seek design solutions for the appropriate *delivery system* within the chemical process industry, as opposed to the aerospace engineering field which has served us well but incompletely. We are grateful that the selection of the new contractor for design, construction, and operation of the chemical delivery system will have the benefit of the NASA report and the Library's experience throughout all the developmental phases of this project."

Future developments of the Library's mass book deacidification project will be reported and discussed on a regular basis in subsequent DEZ update articles.

Local History and Genealogy Reading Room Earns Praise of Genealogists

The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room of the General Reading Rooms Division of the Library of Congress was honored by the National Genealogical Society at the society's Sixth Annual Conference in the States held in Columbus, Ohio, on May 30. The Local History and Genealogy Reading Room was selected to receive the National Genealogical Society Award of Merit in recognition of distinguished work in American genealogy.

The citation noted that "this section of the Library of Congress offers exceptional assistance and support to genealogical researchers." The awards committee chairwoman, Margaret O. Field, wrote, "Because people sometimes take for granted the resources that are looked at as rightfully theirs without question or acknowledgement, the National Genealogical Society felt it appropriate to recognize the Local History and Genealogy Section for its contribution to genealogy and its related fields."

Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris Announces Renovation Disruptions

The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has announced that during the second half of this year and all of 1987, construction work will take place in its building facing the rue Richelieu, affecting service in the Rare Book Division in the Department of Printed Books. These modifications will entail considerable and prolonged disruptions in service, according to the library. The rare book reading room (la salle de travail de la Réserve des Livres rares et précieux) will be closed for at least 18 months. Substitute locations for consultation are planned, but these will have a greatly reduced number of seats. The delivery of materials will be slower and restricted, and at certain times, completely interrupted.

In the construction work, the rare book reading room will be enlarged, a documentation center will be installed, and the amount of shelf space for reference books will be doubled. In addition, a microform reading room for the Department of Printed Books will be created on the lower floor of the same building.

The Bibliothèque Nationale has said that it is taking all measures to reduce the inconveniences experienced by readers. It suggests that readers seek

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Report on the 17th Annual Meeting of the Association of Caribbean University, Research, and Institutional Libraries

The seventeenth annual conference of the Association of Caribbean University, Research, and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) was held May 4–10 at the Grapetree Bay Hotel, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. More than 150 participants from some 30 countries joined with 80 local librarians to examine and discuss the conference theme, "Continuing Education of Librarians in the Caribbean."

In her remarks at the opening ceremony, President Marie-Françoise Bernabé of Martinique underlined the pressing need to develop effective programs so that working librarians at all levels can improve their knowledge, skills, and sense of professional fulfillment. She hoped that despite the many problems that arise from cultural and linguistic diversity, geographic and administrative barriers to communications, and the chronic insufficiency of means which afflict the region, ACURIL can lead the way in defining needs and exploring ways to work effectively.

The keynote speaker on the first program session on May 5 was E. J. Josey, immediate past president of the American Library Association (ALA). After stating a rationale for continuing education, he went on to examine the roles of both the individual and the employing library or institution in the education process. To illustrate his theme Mr. Josey described in detail a survey and report done in 1977–78 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Continuing Education of the New York State Library Association. He then reviewed the background and current activities of the ALA in continuing education, noting that a recent survey undertaken as part of ALA's long-range planning process confirmed that it is a high ALA priority, and that there have been several proposals made to fund a Continuing Education Center in ALA. In his closing remarks, he urged everyone to take advantage of continuing education for "keeping current on the job, keeping abreast of new technology, the new skills needed and the new techniques to help . . . to improve the delivery of library and information services to all of the people in order to insure that the people's right to know and the people's right to information will be protected and honored."

Following a recess for an informal reception to inaugurate the conference exhibits, President Bernabé called to order the first administrative session. A moment of silent tribute was rendered to the memory of Dra. Ermila Elíes de Pérez Perazzo, ACURIL president in 1981–82, who died in April 1986. Oneida Ortiz, executive secretary, reported on the secretariat's activities. Joan Hayes, treasurer, reported expenditures of $10,012 during the past year and a current bank balance of $11,530.

The next important business before the membership was the final version of the substantial changes proposed for ACURIL's Constitution and Bylaws. In a memorandum transmitting the proposal, Dr. G. A. Harrer, chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee, noted that revisions had been under discussion for several years, had been on the agenda of several council and membership meetings, and were now in what it was hoped would be their final form. The version included the latest changes proposed to and approved by the council at its mid-year meeting on St. Maarten in October 1985. Dr. Harrer noted briefly the purely stylistic and cosmetic improvements that had been made, and went on to summarize the substantive changes that would affect the purpose, organization and operation of ACURIL. Article II in the Constitution broadens the objectives of the association to encompass all types of libraries, archives, and information services—their activities and their staff. Article III is modified to include organizational members, in addition to institutional and personal ones. Article IV adds the executive secretary and treasurer to the executive council as members without votes. The most far-reaching revisions are in the Bylaws and relate mainly to membership. They transform ACURIL from an organization with membership open to "qualified libraries and archives" to one "open to libraries, archives, organizations and individuals." The proposed revisions define the types of membership, their rights and privileges, and the dues by category.

Article IV expands the council, which will be composed of the officers and ten members elected by the membership, instead of the present six. To maintain a balance of representation on the council among the elected members, Article IV requires that of the ten, six shall be representatives of member institutions, two of national library associations, one as representative of regional or other special organizations and associations (all of these to serve three-year terms), and one member to represent the personal membership, elected for one year. Article VI enjoins the Nominations Committee to keep in mind the desirability of having all language groups represented on the council.

In presenting the committee's report on behalf of Dr. Harrer, who could not be present, Michael Gill of Barbados urged that the members refrain from proposing any further changes or additions to the draft, despite their right to do so, because the present provisions for amending the Constitution and Bylaws would set in motion a new cycle of review that would take at least another year to complete. After the members present approved the draft in principle, the ACURIL

secretariat could then proceed with the mail ballot, determine the results, and report to the council. If the outcome favored the changes, the 1987 elections would be conducted under the new dispensation. Next came the report of the Nominations Committee, Alice van Romondt of Aruba, chairperson, which proposed Neida Pagán of Puerto Rico and Henry Chang of the U.S. Virgin Islands as candidates for the two vacancies on the council.

In the afternoon, the first of several conference round tables focused on the topic, "Continuing Education in Library Schools in the Caribbean." Arturo Fernández Ortiz of Puerto Rico moderated. Papers presented by the panelists examined the subject from varying Caribbean perspectives. Jacqueline Ayrault of Martinique described the programs for preparing beginning librarians and library aides in the French Antilles through the national system of 26 regional centers for professional training, one branch of which is in Martinique. Emilia Bernal Rosa of Puerto Rico surveyed continuing education in library schools of the Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Patrick Tardieu of Haiti summarized recent efforts to develop new programs for library education at the reorganized Université d'Haïti. Daphne Douglas of Jamaica put the theme in a wider context in her paper "The Role of the Library School in Continuing Education, with Special Reference to Developing Countries." Yvonne Lancaster of Guyana examined the role of the university extension in the continuing education of librarians in the English-speaking Caribbean. The discussion following the presentation of the papers highlighted the special problems associated with training information personnel in a region comprised of so many countries, languages, and levels of development. Extension or distance teaching as a means of bridging these discontinuities was frequently touched on. Daphne Douglas, speaking as director of a library school, conceded the efficacy of distance teaching, but observed that it requires special techniques and involves a great deal of staff time.

The second round table of the afternoon shifted the emphasis to the part played by institutions in lifelong education. Gérard Therion of France moderated. Panelists Virginia Betancourt of Venezuela, Myriam Mejía of Colombia, Vere Achong of Trinidad and Tobago, and Wilfrid Bertrand of Haiti presented papers that expanded on the theme from the perspectives of national, special, public, and archival libraries, respectively.

The May 6 session began with a round table on "The Role of Associations (Regional, National, Specialized) in Lifelong Education for Librarians," moderated by Alma T. Jordan of Trinidad and Tobago. The first panelist was A. L. van Wesemael, coordinator of professional activities for the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) at The Hague. As indicative of IFLA's concern for continuing education as a universal need he cited several recent initiatives, such as establishing a Round Table on Continuing Professional Education; publishing an updated directory of library, documentation, and archival training available worldwide; organizing workshops; and collecting data for a guide to refresher courses in library science.

Next, the role of two professional associations in the French Caribbean were described by Françoise Montbrun of Martinique for the Association des Archivistes, Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Francophones de la Caraïbe (AABDFC) and Henriette Bréval for the Association des Documentalistes et Bibliothécaires des Centres de Documentation et d'Information de l'Education Nationale (ASSODOC). Winnifred L. Stegeman-Tanasale of Curaçao, reviewing the situation in the Netherlands Antilles, observed that because formal training for professional library staff does not exist there, the Antillean Public Library Association, formed in 1983, sees as one of its most urgent tasks the encouragement of basic training programs for support staff who cannot leave their jobs to obtain training abroad, and in pursuit of this goal it has already set up a working party to develop a basic training program, and is preparing some beginning courses and workshops. In the absence of John Aarons, Stephney Ferguson of Jamaica presented his paper on the role of the Jamaica Library Association in continuing education there. Brief reports were also given on professional association activities in Trinidad and Tobago by Joanne Georges, in Puerto Rico by Almaluces Figueroa, in the U.S. Virgin Islands by Jennifer Jackson, and in Barbados by Michael Gill, as well as on the training of agricultural librarians in the French Antilles by Rodrigue Aristide.

The core of the conference program was a series of workshops on contributing education organized by William J. Cameron of the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, Canada. At the first of these, on the morning of May 6, moderator Maria Elena de Cardona of Puerto Rico began with a review of the information presented the previous day and earlier that morning. Neida Pagán of Puerto Rico followed with a historical survey of ACURIL's involvement in continuing education based on association archives. Dr. Cameron then described the goals of the seven workshop sessions. Each would seek to exemplify a different technique of teaching and learning that could be used in continuing education programs, with a special emphasis on the Caribbean. Assuming that these programs would be based on the

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need for learning new skills, new knowledge, and new attitudes to supplement formal education, the programs would incorporate all possible information from the practicing librarians engaged in the discussions, as a complement to the more usual device of having selected experts present papers.

In the ensuing seven sessions spread over three days, in an atmosphere of friendly interaction, the participants successively took up the following topics: training and education programs in the Caribbean during the past ten years; barriers to the availability of existing programs in lifelong education; personnel needs in the next ten years; informal programs and on-the-job training; continuing library education in Canada and France; and paraprofessional training programs and ACURIL guidelines. The session techniques ranged from Socratic seminars, to small group discussions, the Delphi method for obtaining consensus on predictions, role playing, informal debate, lecture-demonstration, and discussion groups.

At the final workshop session on the morning of May 8, Dr. Cameron summarized the substance and results of each of the workshops. Although some of these fell short of expectations, he felt that collectively they had provided valuable insight into past and present barriers to professional formation in the Caribbean, and pointed the way to future initiatives to respond to the Caribbean's needs for continuing education. He urged that programs be more broadly based to take advantage of the working talent available, instead of relying so heavily on scarce and already-overburdened library school staff. He felt strongly that effective and low-cost programs can be developed using local human resources rather than waiting for government, international organizations, and development assistance groups to come up with heavy funding; the most important thing is to decide what are the targets and then get to work on reaching them. Dr. Cameron and his assisting staff were accorded a warm ovation for their formidable labors in organizing, monitoring, and evaluating the workshop programs.

Concurrently with the workshops, the crowded conference schedule found room for several other activities. On Wednesday there were sessions on "Concrete Means in Lifelong Education: Radio, TV, Distance Learning" with a paper by Albertina Jefferson of Jamaica and "New Techniques for Lifelong Education in Caribbean Developing Countries," a paper by Peter Moll of the British Virgin Islands. Also held on May 7 was a meeting of the school librarians of the U.S. Virgin Islands. The three-part program focused on historical perspectives in the Caribbean, integrating library instruction with the curriculum, and a workshop on automation of school libraries in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The main business of the second administrative session on the morning of May 8 was the elections for the two vacancies on the council. To the Nominations Committee's slate were added floor nominations for Blanca Hodge and Stephney Ferguson. In the balloting Neida Pagán and Blanca Hodge were elected for three-year terms. Mrs. Hodge was already on the council filling out an unexpired term.

At the third administrative session on the afternoon of May 9, President Bernabé called on the chairs of the standing committees to present their reports. For Constitution and Bylaws, Michael Gill noted that Dr. Harrer's report had already been given at the first administrative session. Because no further changes had been proposed, ACURIL members could expect to receive the mail ballot sometime in the autumn; the results will be announced at the mid-year meeting of the council. Reporting for the old Publications Committee, President Bernabé noted that its responsibilities had been reapportioned so that in the future the president of ACURIL will be responsible for editing the conference final report and working papers, and the *Carta Informativa/Newsletter* (whose latest issue was prepared by an interim committee composed of Neida Pagán, Almaluces Figueroa, and Oneida Ortiz—all of Puerto Rico) would be the responsibility of an appointed editor. The interim group proposed that Almaluces Figueroa be named, and that anyone wishing to contribute news or articles for the newsletter should address it to the executive secretary for forwarding to the new editor.

Stephney Ferguson reported for the Acquisitions Committee (English-speaking) that its program for the coming year would consist of expanding the already-begun directory of libraries participating in the Caribbean acquisitions and exchange protocol, developing further the protocols for inter-library lending in the Caribbean, coordinating the compilation of country-by-country checklists of currently issued serials, and offering the committee's cooperation to the program committee for next year's conference.

Françoise Montbrun announced the plans for the Acquisitions Committee (French-speaking) to continue with and improve the frequency and coverage of its *Notes Bibliographiques Caraïbes,* compile a directory of booksellers/publishers in the French Caribbean, and encourage the preparation of new bibliographies; topics being considered are the French Revolution in the Antilles, and the period of discovery.

Sara Sánchez of the United States reported for the Acquisitions Committee (Spanish-speaking), newly reconstituted with herself as chair. The group will work to update and expand its ongoing compilation of a directory of booksellers and publishers in the Spanish-

speaking Caribbean, with Almaluces Figueroa as coordinator, and work with the Acquisitions Committee of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) to organize an appropriate joint panel or workshop for next year's conference. Sara Sánchez also presented the report of Dr. Henry C. Chang of the U.S. Virgin Islands, chair of the Microform Committee, on the progress of the group's ambitious project to compile a union catalog of English-language Caribbean newspapers held in Caribbean libraries, and of such newspapers that have been microfilmed. The information thus gathered will be stored at the Research and Development Office, Division of Libraries, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, and will be made freely available to ACURIL libraries. The committee hopes to complete its survey within the coming year.

Dr. William Cameron noted that the two sections of the Bibliography Committee (English/Dutch and Spanish/French) had been largely inactive and had nothing to report. Neither the English nor the Spanish Indexing Committees presented reports.

The last business of the session was consideration of the draft resolutions, read by the chair of the committee, Blanca Hodge. They were discussed at length, and many emendations, additions, and deletions were proposed. As subsequently amended and approved, all but two of the 12 resolutions in the final version reflected the main theme of ACURIL XVII. They specifically recommended that ACURIL gather and distribute information on proposed and ongoing programs of continuing education from which library staff members could benefit, promote the study of continuing education needs of librarians in the region and arrange programs at its conferences to meet some of these needs, explore the applicability of distance teaching to library and information studies within the region, and encourage and support cooperative training programs in specialized fields such as archives, document restoration, conservation methods, and micrographic technology. Resolution XII urged ACURIL's acquisition committees to produce, revise, and expand technical library aids such as directories of booksellers, publishers, and exchange sources.

The final session took place on the evening of May 9 and was the occasion for expression of thanks to Dr. Henry C. Chang, chair of the Local Arrangements Committee, and to the many librarians, public officials, and people of St. Croix who contributed to the success of the conference. President Bernabé thanked the membership and council for their strong support during her term of office. She then presented the president's gavel to Alice van Romondt of Aruba, whose inaugural address paid moving tribute to the professional dedication and sense of community which have brought together in ACURIL so many diverse strains of the Caribbean to work toward the fulfillment of shared aspirations and practical goals. She noted with pride that she, representing one of the region's smallest states, and its newest one, had been chosen to guide ACURIL's course for a year. She looked forward to the challenge of planning for the joint conference with SALALM in 1987. Other officers installed were Vice-President/President-elect Albertina Jefferson, and the newly elected members of the council. The session was followed by a gala banquet and entertainment featuring a Caribbean fashion show and a performance by the Caribbean Dance Company of the Virgin Islands. The evening ended with dancing at poolside to the music of Joe Parris and the Hot Shots.

ACURIL XVIII is scheduled for May 9–14, 1987, at Miami, Florida, to be held jointly with the 32nd annual conference of SALALM. The host institutions will be the University of Miami and Florida International University. Frank Rodgers, director of libraries, University of Miami, is chair of the local arrangements committee. The conference program will be developed by the cochairs of the Program Committee, Alice van Romondt for ACURIL, and SALALM President Mina Jan Grothey. The venue will be the Hyatt-Regency Hotel and the new James L. Knight International Center adjoining it.

—Peter J. de la Garza

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by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He was designated as a support crew member for the first space lab mission and in November 1983 he served as orbit capsule communicator during a flight. He was a mission specialist aboard shuttle mission STS 61-C which was launched this year on January 12. During the six-day flight, he conducted astrophysics experiments.

On July 3 President Reagan presented the new Medal of Liberty to Dr. Chang-Díaz during the ceremony to unveil the restored Statue of Liberty. Similar in prestige to the Medal of Freedom, the Medal of Liberty honors outstanding naturalized citizens who have distinguished themselves in their fields. Of the 12 recipients for 1986, Dr. Chang-Díaz is the only Hispanic, the only Federal Government career employee, and the youngest.

María y sus Magníficos from the Metropolitan Washington area, which will perform this year's concert, is noted for its performance of salsa. A contemporary word for hot, up-tempo, creative Latin music, salsa is played by María y sus Magníficos from perspec-

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Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, September 16

☐ "The Space Program—Its Potential Impact on Developing Nations," Franklin R. Chang-Díaz, NASA astronaut. Hispanic Heritage Week program. Mumford Room, 10:30 a.m. Free.

☐ "Welsh-American Resources Inside and Outside the Library of Congress," Cheryl Mitchell, Shared Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, September 18

☐ María y sus Magníficos, Caribbean salsa group. Hispanic Heritage Week Program. American Folklife Center free noontime concert. Neptune Plaza.

☐ Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Tuesday, September 23

☐ "Records of American and British Labor Movements," Anna Keller, General Reading Rooms Division. Special Interest Group on American Studies/Special Collections. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, September 25

☐ Polish Harvest Dances and Songs performed by the Dawne Tańce group and the Polish American Arts Association. American Folklife Center Outdoor Concert Series. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon.

☐ Great Books Study Group. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ Performance by Dawn Upshaw, soprano, and Robert Merfeld, piano. Coolidge Auditorium, 5:30 p.m. Free; no tickets required.

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tives such as pop, jazz, and classical music. Drawing on a reservoir of traditional music forms, the group is also adding its own innovations, constantly broadening its creative expression in Caribbean music.

In addition to coordinating the lecture for the annual observance of National Hispanic Heritage week at the Library, the Hispanic Employment Program is responsible for increasing bi-cultural awareness at the Library of Congress through promoting an understanding of Hispanic history, culture, and heritage. Other program objectives include facilitating the occupational development of Hispanics in the Federal service and assisting the Library in better serving the national community of Hispanic Americans.

Bibliothèque *(Continued from p. 311)*

information about the progress of the work and the conditions of book delivery, so that they may plan their research, by contacting: Département des Livres imprimés, 58 rue Richelieu, 75084 Paris, Cedex 02, France.

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